

Assessment of the Quality of Life Impact of Medical Devices

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Definitional Elements

- Prolonging Life
- Relieving Distress
- Restoring Function
- Preventing Disability

Lembke, 1952



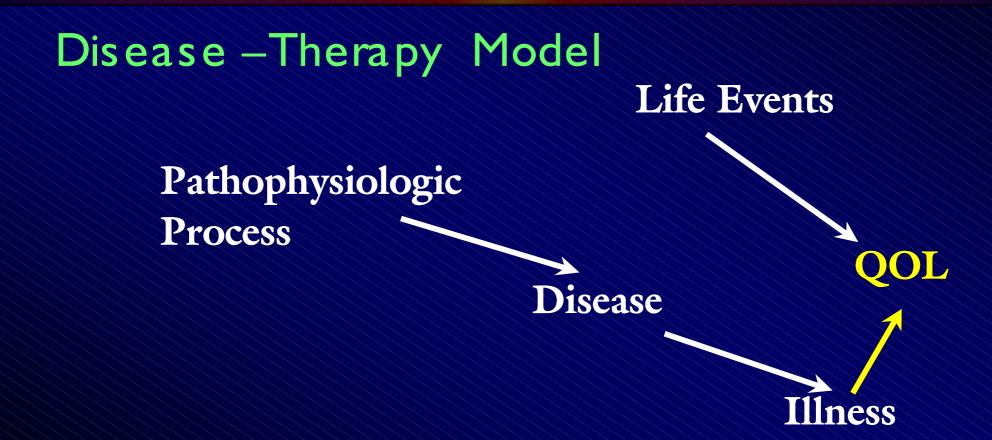
FDA and New Therapeutics

Responsibilities

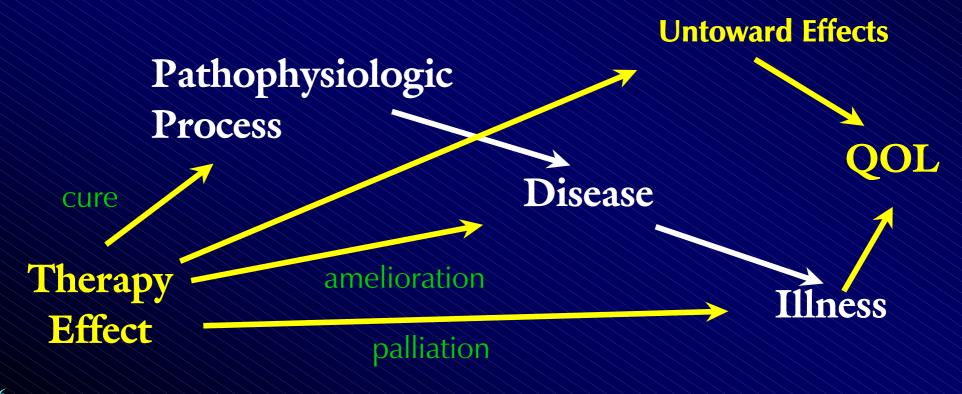
- Approve Initial Marketing efficacy Claims based on Clinical Benefit
 - Prevent
 - Cure
 - Ameliorate
 - Alter Body Function
 - Note: change in test or lab result is not sufficient unless the lab result has well established clinical meaning

What do they measure?

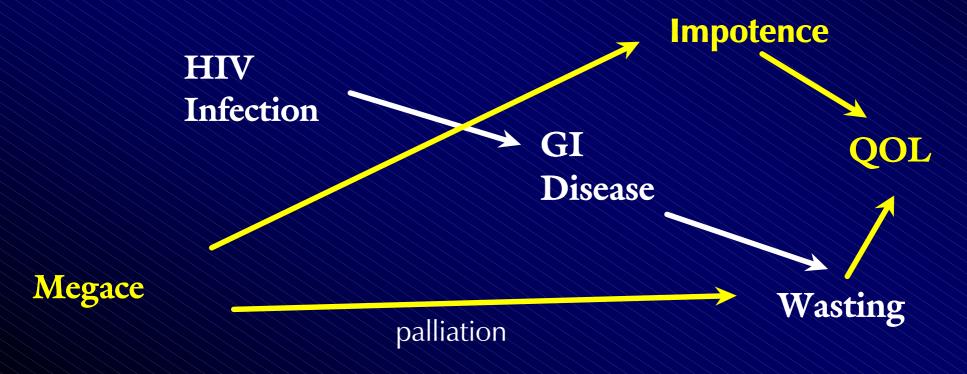
- Improved Survival ?
 - Disease free survival
 - Quality adjusted survival
- Improved symptom profiles ?
 - Disease specific symptoms
 - Disability assessment
- Global perception of function ?



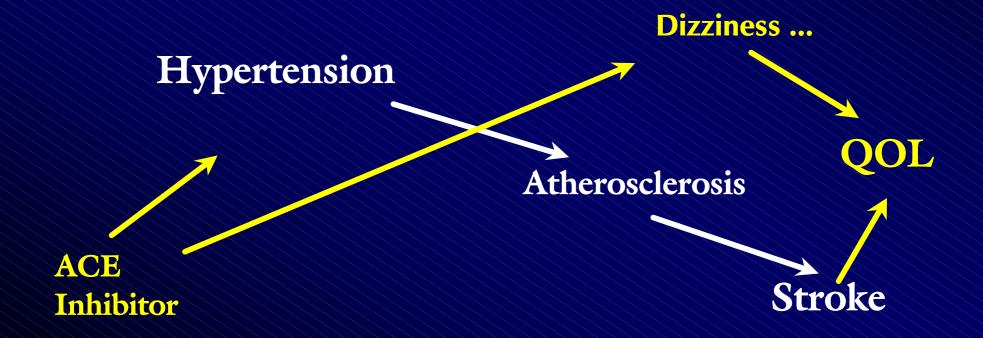
Disease -Therapy Model



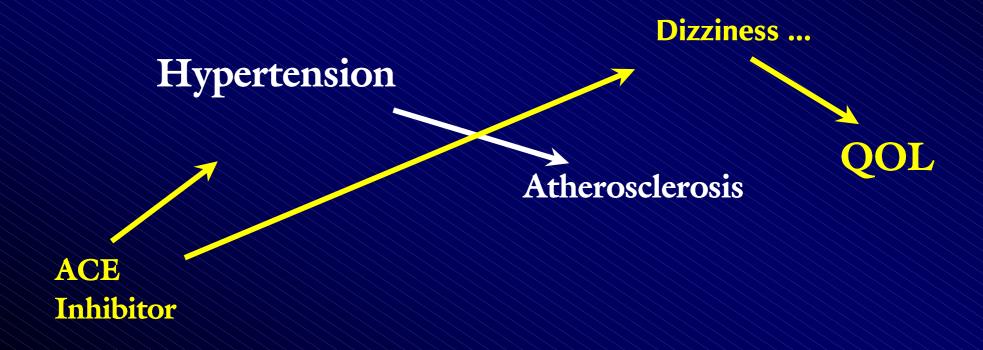
Disease - Therapy Model



Disease - Therapy Model



Disease - Therapy Model



Quality of Life: A Case Study

New Antiviral vs. Continued AZT

- Randomized double blind study
- > 500 participants followed 6 months
- Antiviral effects assessed by change in CD4 count, quantitative viral culture
- Quality of Life assessed with
 - Karnofsky Performance Status
 - MOS
 - Spitzer

Karnofsky Scale

- 100 Asymptomatic, normal Function
- 80-90 Symptomatic, fully ambulatory
- ► 60-70 Symptomatic, in bed <50% of day
- > 40-50 Symptomatic, in bed > 50% of day
- > 20-30 Bedridden
- **Death**

MOS Framework of Health Indicators

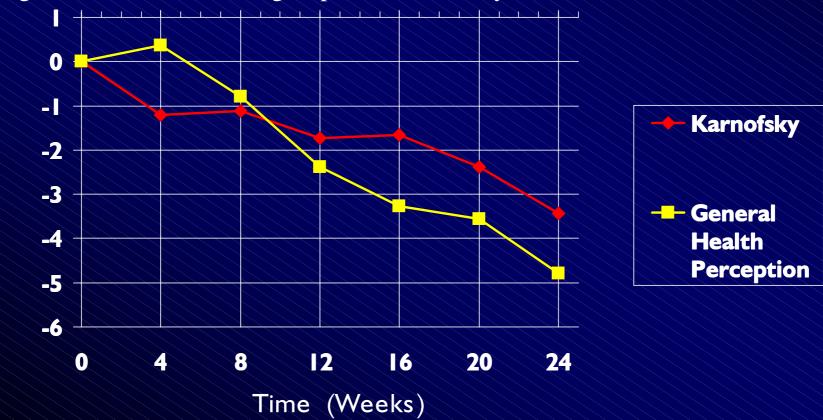
- Clinical Status
- Physical functioning and well-being
- Mental functioning and well-being
- Social/role functioning and well-being
- General health perceptions and satisfaction

General Health Perception Scale



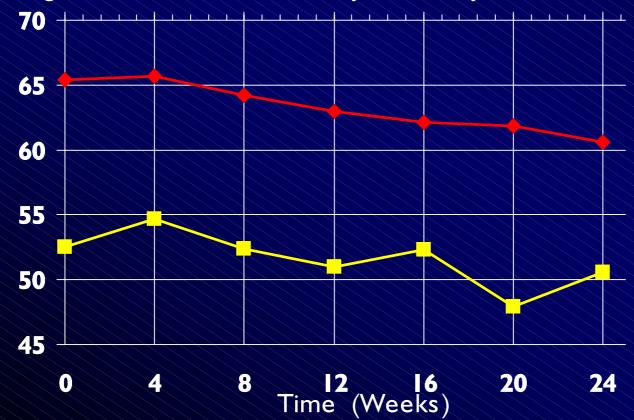
Karnofsky and General Health Perception

Change from Baseline in subgroup with Karnofsky = 100 at Baseline



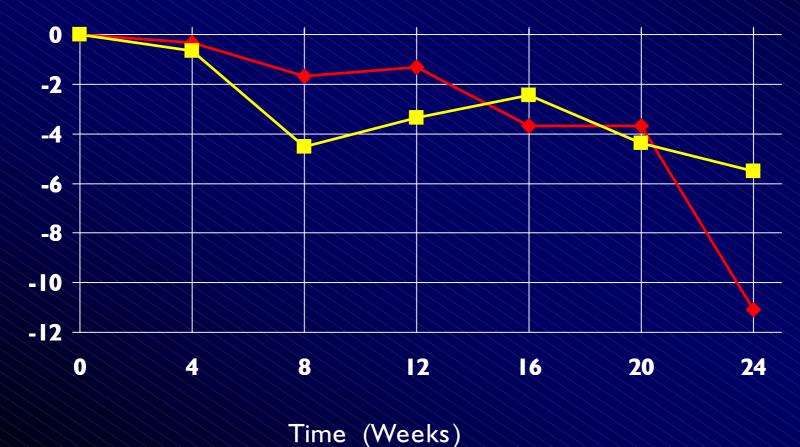
General Health Perception

Change from Baseline Stratified by Karnofsky at Baseline

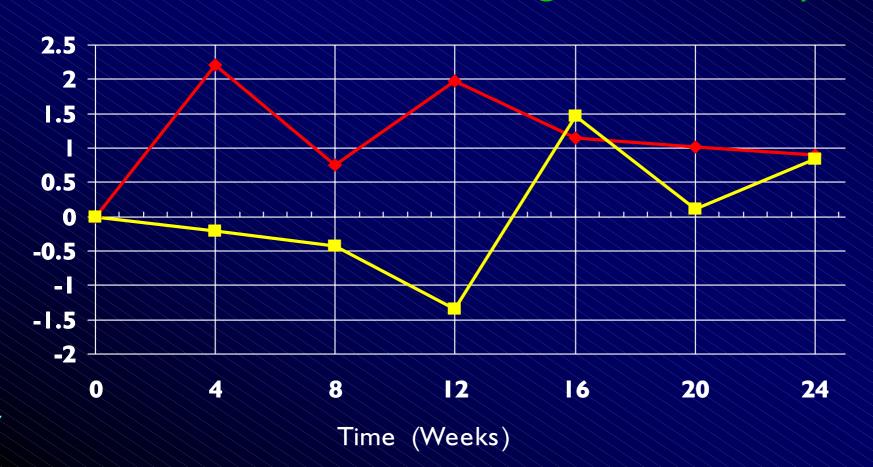




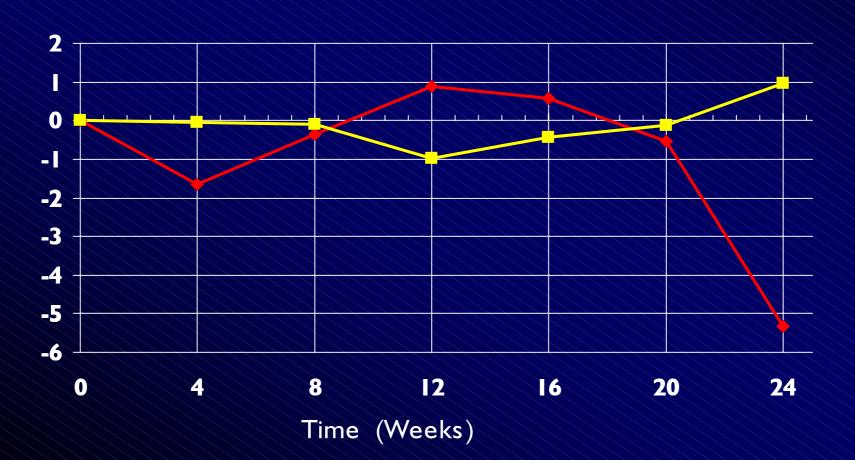
Pain Scale: Change in baseline by Drug



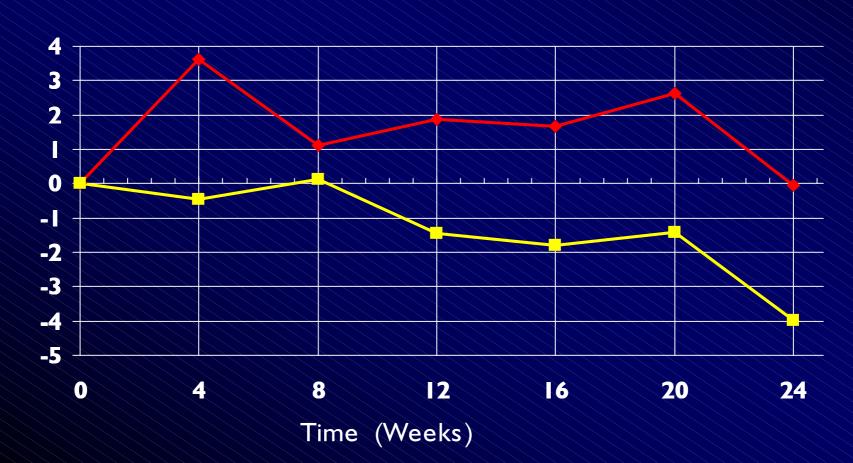
Mental Health Index: Change in baseline by Drug



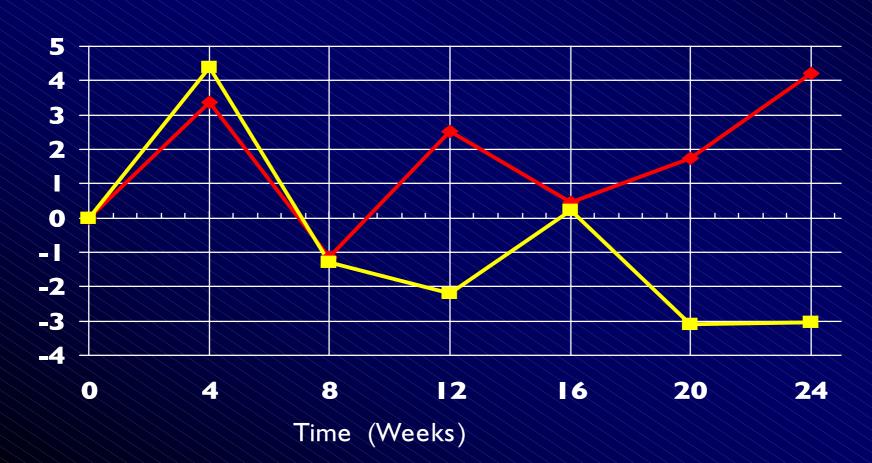
Physical Function Index: Change in baseline by Drug



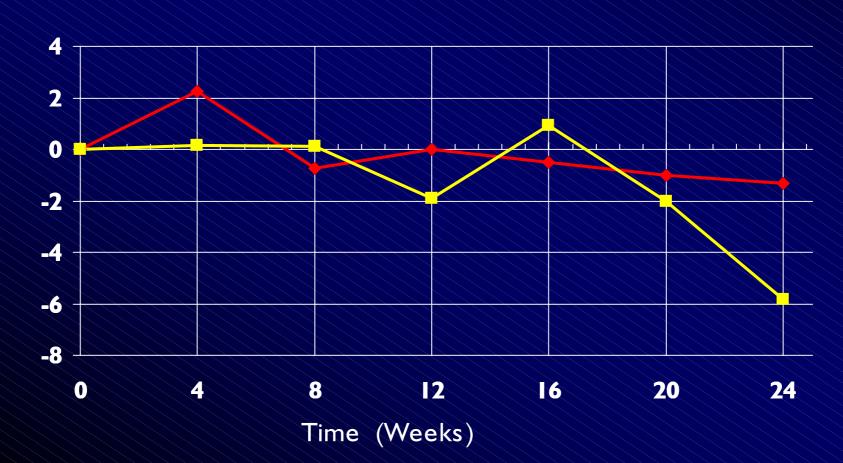
Vitality: Change in baseline by Drug



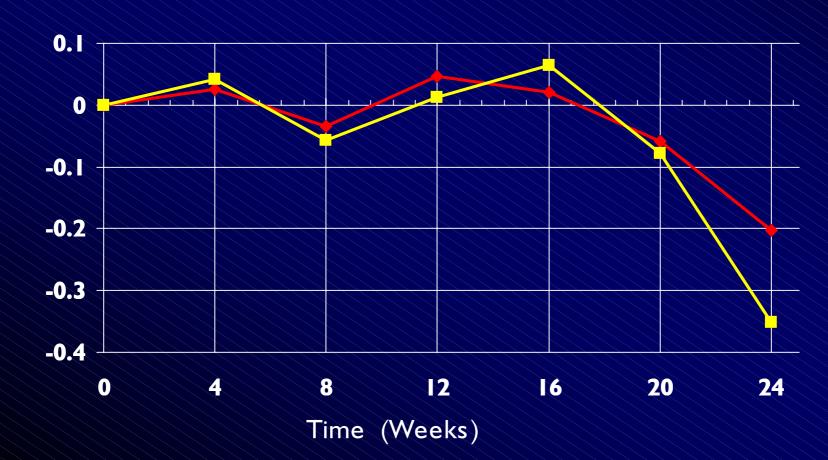
Role Emotional: Change in baseline by Drug



Social Functioning: Change in baseline by Drug



Spitzer: Change in baseline by Drug



Karnofsky: Change in baseline by Drug



Clinical Study Results

New Drug compared to Continued AZT

- CD4 counts were about 40 cells higher in the new drug group over the first 24 weeks of the study
- Other than study discontinuation for adverse reactions there were few clinical differences between the two study groups
- With 18 month follow-up there was a trend for a survival advantage and fewer hospitalizations for the new drug group

Bio-Psycho-Social Model

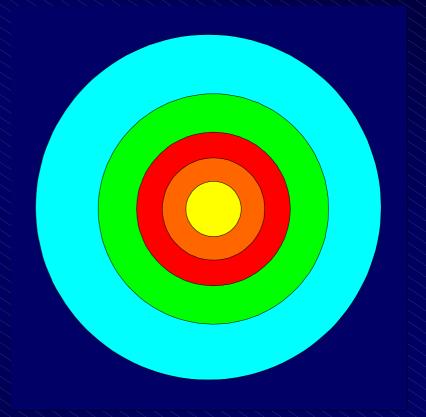
Organelle

Cell

Organ

Person

Family / Society



Bio-Psycho-Social Model Therapy Effect Organelle Cell Organ Person Family / Society Disease Effect

Concerns

- Global Measures may be Less Sensitive
 - e.g., a drug developed to relieve edema should have a larger impact on a congestive heart failure symptoms than on a QOL measure that edema effects indirectly
 - e.g., adverse experiences will be better detected directly than through their effects on QOL

Concerns

Lack of Standardized Instruments

- Many clinical trials have "custom" instruments that might be tailored to favor the sponsor's treatment
- Lack of interpretability by clinicians and patients
- Lack of comparative experience across trials

Concerns

- Potential to integrate risks and benefits Conceptual
 - Is the integration meaningful to the patient?
 - e.g., wearing corrective lenses and death on the same scale
 - e.g., considering social functioning and symptoms together rather than separately

Concerns

- Potential to integrate risks and benefits Temporal
 - Adverse experiences mostly occur early Clinical benefits mostly occur late
 - Methods may not adequately distinguish reversible from irreversible adverse experiences
 - Results may be sensitive to duration of follow-up
 - Study drop out after adverse experiences is common and creates analysis problems

Advantages

- Focus on illness rather than disease
 - patient centered, not laboratory based
- Potential for standardized assessment method
- Potential to assess relative impact of events
 - Traditional clinical end-points may be mixtures of events
 - The events in the mixtures do not have the same impact
- Potential to integrate risks and benefits
 - Traditional approach considers efficacy and adverse experiences separately

Proposed Uses*

- A basis for choice between two agents with similar efficacy
- A tool to study compliance by learning the impact of treatment on QOL
- A method to quantify pain, distress and other subjective outcomes
- A measure of utility in cost-effectiveness studies

Role in Therapeutic Development

- Primary endpoint ?
- Secondary measure to support primary finding ?
- Basis for comparative claim for equally effective drugs ?(which implies measuring adverse experiences)
- Advertising claim ?

